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position in the forefront of the movement for world-peace, must lead the way—has indeed already begun to lead the way, if she does not timidly and cowardly stop short.

New Motive Power.

Travelers from Boston to New York have grown accustomed in the last few years to the brief stop made at Stamford, Connecticut. At that station the steam engine is exchanged for the electric engine which takes the train into New York. There is no question now, in the mind of anybody, that the electrification of this portion of the New Haven system is an improvement over steam power. Once installed, the new motive power has demonstrated its superiority. In spite of the present financial difficulties of the New Haven road, the work of extending the electric installation from Stamford to New Haven is steadily progressing, and no one doubts that in a few years more the Shore Line will be equipped throughout with the new power. It cannot yet discard its steam engines over the whole system, but section by section it is replacing them with something better.

Each step in the substitution of new motive power for old has been met with skepticism and opposition. Stage coach owners fought the introduction of railroads, because they believed it would destroy their business. The introduction of labor-saving machinery in factories was bitterly opposed by workmen on the ground that it would lessen the demand for labor. As a matter of fact, it has increased the demand for labor. The stage-coach men would not admit, at first, that an engine could draw a train of cars; owners of sailing vessels did not believe that a steamer could cross the Atlantic. Engineers did not believe that Hugh Cooper could dam the Mississippi at Keokuk. But there is the dam, and its engineer is now going to dam the Nile. In spite of all skepticism and opposition, the new epoch of power has transformed and is still transforming our modern world.

Both the opponents and the advocates of peaceful ways of adjusting national differences can learn something by keeping their eyes and minds open when they travel on the New Haven Railroad. The substitution of new methods for old requires time and patience and labor; but, once accomplished, even in part, it becomes an object-lesson for everybody. The better method justifies itself as soon as it is seen in actual operation. The invention of breech-loading guns at once made every muzzle-loading gun an obsolete affair, although years had to pass before the complete substitution of the new weapons for the old; and as soon as it was once demonstrated that great and self-respecting nations could adjust their differences by arbitration in-

stead of force, a new standard of action imposed itself upon civilized men. That this new standard is in actual operation can be doubted by no one who has watched international politics in our time. It is, unfortunately, not yet in complete operation. The nations continue to arm themselves, just as the New Haven road continues to buy new steam engines for the run from Boston to Stamford, even while it is successfully operating electric engines between Stamford and New York. The United States builds new battleships each year, and each year it extends its system of arbitration treaties. We apparently believe both in war and in substitutes for war.

And just here we can learn a lesson from the maligned New Haven Railroad. Which of two methods, installed side by side, is really better? Which is to be the motive power of the future? Of one thing we may be sure: if the new motive power is proving its superior efficiency, no sneers or organized opposition can prevent its extension. The whole history of our modern era points that way. We are now able, as never before, to put Law and War fairly side by side, and to see which is performing the better service for civilization.

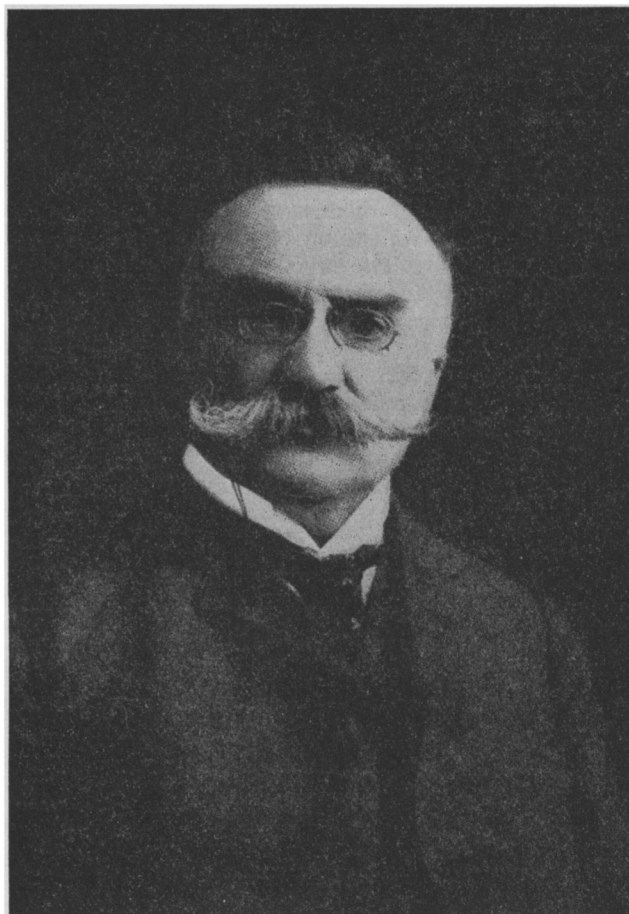
The military class, as a class, and the vested interests which are dependent upon armaments for their profits, and the unthinking portion of the public, are not using their eyes well. They see nothing but stage coaches, or, at most, steam engines. They are skeptical of the new modes of power. They believe, many of them honestly enough, that the world must go on in the old way. They are not even thinking in the terms of today, to say nothing of the terms of tomorrow. Yet a wise public policy guides its thinking and action of today by what it is planning to do tomorrow. It decides what it wants, and then goes to work to secure it, precisely as a far-sighted railroad discards its old equipment as fast as it prudently can, and installs more efficient and modern machinery. "Make up your mind soberly what you want, peace or war, and then get ready for what you want; *for what we prepare for is what we shall get.*"

Dr. Albert Gobat.

Another great loss has occurred in the ranks of the peace workers. On March 16 Dr. Charles Albert Gobat, director of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, died suddenly during the opening session of the Commission of the Bureau.

Dr. Gobat was born in 1843. He was a lawyer, and later entered political life as a member of the Swiss National Council from the Canton of Berne. He was also for some time director of the Department of Public Instruction of Switzerland.

His chief interest, however, had for nearly a quarter



DR. ALBERT GOBAT.

of a century been in the international peace movement. Soon after the formation of the Interparliamentary Peace Union he became a member of it, and when a definite organization of the union was made in 1892, and its bureau founded, Dr. Gobat became the director, a position he held for seventeen years. In July, 1909, the union underwent a reorganization, and the committee transferred the central office from Berne to Brussels, and Dr. Christian L. Lange became the secretary-general. From 1893 to 1897 Dr. Gobat published a monthly review known as *La Conférence Interparlementaire*, which is today the best historical source of information concerning the first eight years of the union's existence. At the time of his death he was still a member of the council of the union from the Swiss group.

In 1904, when the Twelfth Conference was held at St. Louis, Dr. Gobat came to this country to attend it, as well as the Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress in Boston in October following. At the opening session of the Interparliamentary Conference, Hon. Theodore E. Burton presented the now historic resolution proposing the establishment of a periodic international congress, and urging the calling of the Second Hague Conference.

The American Peace Society.

Eighty-sixth Annual Meeting.

The Eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Friday, May 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors will meet in the Oak Room of the hotel at 10 a. m.

The annual meeting of the society will be called to order in the same room at 2 p. m., with President Burton in the chair. The annual reports of the Board of Directors and the treasurer, the election of officers and directors for the coming year, and other items of business will come before the meeting.

A general public meeting has been planned for the evening, with prominent speakers. The President of the United States has been invited, and expects, if possible, to attend and extend his greetings to the society.

Members of the society should make special effort to attend the annual meeting. The Branch Societies should be represented, if possible.

The society will meet in its capacity as a National Peace Council at the Raleigh Hotel the next morning, Saturday, May 9, at 10 o'clock. Among the speakers will be President Warfield, of Lafayette College, and Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, of Columbia University. Others have signified their intention to be present and their willingness to participate in the discussions.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

Dr. Gobat supported the resolution, and made a stirring appeal for its adoption. The Interparliamentary Union delegation then came to Washington to present the petition to President Roosevelt, asking him to call the Second Hague Conference, and two hundred in number assembled in the East Room at the White House on September 24, 1904. Hon. Richard Bartholdt presented the party to the President, and then introduced Dr. Gobat, who, as spokesman for the union, made the formal presentation of the resolution, speaking eloquently on its behalf.

In 1902 Dr. Gobat was one of the recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize, sharing the honor with Élie Ducommun, the secretary of the Berne Peace Bureau. Thus were fittingly recognized his services to the peace cause as secretary of the Interparliamentary Union and director of its bureau.

After the death, in December, 1906, of Élie Ducommun, who had been secretary and director of the International Peace Bureau at Berne since its organization in 1891, Dr. Gobat became acting secretary of that as well as of the Interparliamentary Bureau. In 1909, when the latter office was transferred to Brussels, he was

appointed honorary general secretary of the Peace Bureau, and has directed its work ever since. He had a leading share in planning for the Universal Peace Congresses, and was always a prominent figure at the sessions. Each year he prepared a comprehensive survey of the events of the past year relating to peace and war to present to the opening session of the congress. He also had in charge the editing of the reports of the peace congresses. His influence in developing the peace movement in the capital and cantons of Switzerland was very far-reaching.

Editorial Notes.

Third Hague Conference.

A resolution submitted by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, calling upon the Secretary of State to advise the House of Representatives what steps have been taken toward the calling of the Third Hague Conference, was favorably reported to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee on March 19. Hon. J. C. Linthicum, of Maryland, made the report for the committee. Among the statements contained in the report are these:

"It is hoped and believed that with the wider acceptance of some instrumentality as a substitute for force in the settlement of international disputes, which will be the main object of the coming conference, justification for the maintenance of huge military and naval establishments will be lessened, and that with the decreased necessity for such equipments the moral force of public opinion will influence the reduction of national armaments to a minimum. Having as its work the securing of more definite and binding agreements among the military powers of the earth for the establishment of a court of arbitral justice as a substitute for war, the next conference is looked forward to as one of particular moment in the widespread movement for world peace. . . . The American people are indisposed to see, after so much has been accomplished in favor of peace among the nations of the earth, the progress of such a movement arrested by failure on the part of this Government to promote these conferences or to do whatever may be proper to remind the other nations of the earth of their agreements in respect to them."

Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress.

The preparations for the Congress to be held in Vienna this autumn are being rapidly pushed forward by the Austrian pacifists. The executive committee, which is in charge of the work of planning for the Congress, has succeeded in securing as honorary president Councillor Wilhelm Exner, member of the Austrian House of Lords, who is a recognized authority on international questions. The press has been utilized to the utmost, and since the opening of the new year many articles have appeared in the Vienna papers. It now seems more than probable that the date of the congress will be fixed for the second week in September, though the final de-

cision will be made by the Council of the International Peace Bureau. The address of the committee which has charge of the details of the meeting is 4 Spiegelgasse, Vienna I., Austria. From an article in the *Peace Movement*, quoted in turn from *Die Friedenswarte*, we take the following:

"The situation of Vienna will doubtless mean that certain countries which, owing to their being so far away, have had but few representatives present at any congress held in a western European capital will send numerous delegates to the 1914 congress. . . . In short, at Vienna the Slav peoples will really come into touch with the international peace movement. . . . Interest in the congress seems to be widespread. . . . The people of Vienna, whose hospitality is proverbial, will certainly omit nothing to render agreeable the time which their guests will spend on the shore of the blue Danube. Hence, from every point of view, the Vienna congress is one which no pacifist can afford to miss."

Eighteenth of May.

This year will mark the tenth annual celebration of the 18th of May as Peace Day in the schools. It has now become a well-established custom throughout a large part of the country to observe the day by suitable exercises. For some years the departments of education, both State and National, have added their seal of approval, and the day is listed in a number of States among other memorial days, such as Washington's Birthday. The peace societies, the American School Peace League, and other of the peace organizations, are laying especial stress upon its widespread observance this year. There is here a splendid opportunity for our local workers to interest the teachers and superintendents in those sections where the custom has not already been started. No new bulletin has been issued by the National Bureau of Education this year, as they felt that the two former bulletins covered the ground thoroughly, and that the material in them would be equally good at this time. Copies may be had on application to this office; Bulletin for 1912, No. 8, 5 cents each; Bulletin for 1913, No. 12, 10 cents each.

This year especial interest is added to the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Hague Tribunal by the fact that the new Church Peace Union has decided as its first organized work to arrange with 50,000 ministers of all denominations in this country to preach peace sermons on May 17, the Sunday before Peace Day. They are to be asked to advocate especially the calling of the Third Hague Conference.

Anglo-American Claims Commission.

On March 9 the Commission, created by treaty to settle all outstanding claims between Great Britain and this country, began its second session at the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C. There are some twenty-six cases to come before the tribunal, involving about six